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Nonessential Work to End

Country Short 1,000,000 Unskilled Laborers, Federal Agents Say.

Washington, Aug. 22.—The fact that there now is a shortage in war work of 1,000,000 unskilled laborers and that the reserve of unskilled workers is exhausted developed at a conference of field agents of the Federal Employment Service. Further curtailment of nonessential production is planned to release men for war work.

The labor shortage is so serious that completion of a number of important war projects for the army and navy is being delayed, it was stated at the conference. The field agents decided that the only way in which the needed laborers could be secured was to take them from nonessential industry.

"The time has come for the entire nation to realize that business as usual is no longer possible," Nathan A. Smyth, assistant director of the Employment Service, told the conference. "If we are to end the war quickly the production of luxuries and nonessentials in this country must come to an end. It is a question of winning the war quickly or having it dragged on indefinitely."

"Manufacturers must give up the creation of needless goods, workers must be willing to change from nonessential to war production even at a hardship to themselves; the public at large must stop buying luxuries and thereby make the problem of curtailing nonessentials easier."

An indication of how the nonessentials may be combed was given today when the Community Labor Board of the District of Columbia announced a list of twenty-four classes of work regarded as nonessential. Employers in this class are called upon to voluntarily release their unskilled labor for war work. Community boards are being organized throughout the country by the Department of Labor, and they are to work in close co-operation with local draft boards.

Following are the industries which the district board, the first to make an announcement, has listed as nonessential:

Automobile industry accessories, drivers of pleasure cars, cleaning, repairing and delivery of same, sightseeing cars, automobile trucks other than those hauling fuel or doing Government work, teaming other than delivery of products for war work, bath and barber shop attendants, bowling, billiard and pool rooms, bottlers and bottle supplies, candy manufacturers, cigars and tobacco, cleaners and dyers, clothing, confectioners and delicatessen establishments, builders and contractors not engaged in erection of structures for war work, dancing academies, mercantile stores, florists, fruit stands, junk dealers, livery and sales stables, pawn brokers, peanut vendors, shoeshining shops, window cleaners, soft drink establishments, soda fountain supplies.

Short Corn Crop.

Freeling, Va., Aug. 23.—The fear is being expressed by the farmers of this section that the yield of corn will fall short of earlier expectations. From present indications five bushels of merchantable corn to the acre is a fair average estimate. The acreage in corn is somewhat short of that of last year.

Statement to the Public

Complaints have reached me from time to time of overcrowded trains and unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in some sections of the country in passenger train service. I feel certain that there are grounds for some of these complaints, but I am sure the public will be interested to know that the reasons are twofold:

First, the great number of troops now being handled over the various railroads between the homes and the cantonments, and then to the sea board, is making extraordinary demands upon the passenger car and sleeping car equipment of the country. This has caused a scarcity of day coaches and sleeping cars which it is impossible to remedy immediately.

Secondly, the increased demands upon track and terminal facilities for the transportation of the tremendous amounts of coal, food supplies, raw materials, and other things required for military and naval operations, as well as for the support of the civil population of the country, force the largest possible curtailment of passenger train service. The movements of troops and war materials are, of course, of paramount importance and must be given at all times the right of way.

It was hoped that the increase in passenger rates recently made would have the wholesome effect of reducing unnecessary passenger traffic throughout the country. The smaller number of passengers who travel, the greater the number of locomotives and cars and the larger the amount of track and terminal facilities that will be freed for essential troop and war material movements. Engineers, firemen and other skilled laborers will also be released for service on troop and necessary freight trains.

Among the many patriotic duties of the American public at this time is the duty to refrain from traveling unnecessarily. Every man, woman and child who can avoid using passenger trains at this time should do so. I earnestly hope that they will do so. Not only will they liberate essential transportation facilities which are necessary for war purposes, but they will save money which they can invest in Liberty Bonds and thereby help themselves as well as their country; and the fewer who travel, the more ample the passenger train service will be.

I may add that consistently with the paramount demands of the war, every possible effort is being made by the Railroad Administration to supply the largest possible amount of comfortable and prompt passenger train service.

W. G. McADOO,
Director General of Railroads.

100,000 Captured

Paris, Aug. 24.—Since the start of the allied counter offensive, July 18, the allies have taken 100,000 prisoners, according to the statements published today by a military writer in the Echo De Paris.

The philosophy of the W. S. S. is save, save, save.

Newspapers Hit Hard

Washington, Aug. 22.—The order reducing the amount of print paper that may be used by weekly newspapers by 15 per cent has been prepared by the pulp and paper section of the war industries board, and will be effective September 15th.

Publishers of weekly newspapers must arrange for reduction of 15 per cent in their circulation beginning with September 15th, in order to meet the requirements of the war industries board. The method of making such reduction will be largely left to each publisher, who will work out the details of the problem for his own paper.

At the meeting of the country weekly publishers held in Chicago and called by Guy U. Hardy, president of the National Editorial association, at the request of T. E. Donnelly, chairman of the pulp and paper section, it was generally felt that the following methods would be effective for most cases.

An increase in subscription price of the paper, especially where the price is less than \$2 a year.

The discontinuance of all subscriptions that are not renewed and paid in advance at the time the subscriptions expire.

The elimination of all free copies except one to each advertiser.

The elimination of all exchanges except where the papers received in exchange are absolutely essential to the conduct of the paper.

The discontinuance of the practice of conducting subscription contests or clubbing arrangements when the weekly papers does not receive approximately full subscription price.

Publishers of weekly newspapers will be supplied by the war industries board with blanks for the purpose of reporting the amount of paper used by them each month from September 1, 1917, to September 1, 1918. The statements made by the publishers will be in the form of sworn affidavits and each month for the next 12 they will be required to make a sworn statement showing the amount of paper consumed during that month, and it is expected that this amount will be 15 per cent less than used during the same month of the previous year.

LIBERTY LOAN INTEREST RATE

Secretary McAdoo has definitely announced that the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds will bear 4-1-4 per cent interest.

The Secretary has been insistent that the Government interest rate should be stabilized at 4-1-4 per cent. He points out that a raise in the rate of interest of only one-fourth of 1 per cent on \$10,000,000,000 of Government bonds would mean an annual increase of \$25,000,000 in interest charges, and that this money would have to be raised by increased taxation and paid by the people of the country. It would not be paid by one class only, because there are consumption as well as other kinds of taxes, and the consumption taxes reach every class of people.

"As an intelligent people," said Secretary McAdoo during the Third Liberty Loan campaign, "we should now make a stand for the financing of our Government during the period of this war at a stabilized rate of interest, say at 4-1-4 per cent per annum, so that all business and all investments may be adjusted to that basis, and so that we ourselves may protect ourselves against successively increased rates of interest on Government loans."

Neither our patriotism nor our support of the Liberty Loans are measured in fractions of per cent.

Community League Notes

The Community League met in the parlor of the Baptist church, August 10 at 4 p. m., Mrs. Irvine presiding.

No meeting having been called in July, the minutes of June were read and approved. The treasurer of our Civic Club rendered her final report, and advised us of a balance of \$8.95. The Cemetery Committee reported a splendid gathering of the ladies on the day set for cleaning up the cemetery; and the work accomplished was most satisfactory. With the aid of some plot owners, hired help, and some help donated by several ladies, the plots and drive ways were identified from the general scheme of grass and weeds. However, two months time has about obliterated the good accomplished. The grass has not been cut, and our God's Acre presents a most neglected appearance.

A motion was passed that we donate the usual amount of \$100.00 towards the salary of our county nurse, who is doing most efficient work.

Mrs. Irvine reported \$80.00 profit as our share of the proceeds of the operetta "America First," which was presented by our local talent and conducted by Mr. Baker. A complimentary performance was given for the benefit of the Summer Normal students. Our league gave the faculty of the normal an outing in the shape of a trip to Norton.

Inasmuch as our town has had some of the official families of the Southern Railway take up their abode in our midst, the league voted that we call and extend to them a hearty welcome as well as an invitation to join our Community League.

The committee on interior decoration has purchased paints to be applied to the walls of the different class rooms. We hope to have this work done at once, so that the rooms will be fresh and clean when school opens.

On Tuesday, August 27th at 3:30 p. m. in the domestic science room in the school building Miss Howard will give a war kitchen demonstration. Victory bread, pastries and biscuits will be made, also, a talk on sugar saving and meat saving and canning.

The league adjourned to meet the first Monday in September at the school building 3:30 p. m.

RADFORD NORMAL NOTES

Prof. W. B. Coggin will take up his work in the Normal School as Professor of Rural Education and Rural School problems, at the beginning of the session in September. Prof. Coggin is well known in Virginia for his excellent work as Division Superintendent, in which capacity he gave life and vitality to the rural and village schools of his division. Prof. Coggin two years ago received the degree of Master of Arts from Peabody College at Nashville, and has almost completed the requirements for the Ph. D. degree from that institution. For the last two years he has held a position in the Normal School, Johnson City, Tenn.

A new Department of Expression and Cultural Training has been established for the coming session. This department will promote interest in reading and the interpretation of literature, parliamentary usage, debate, declamation, etc., the organization of various clubs and the preparation of programs for public occasions. The purpose of this department is to enrich and embellish the life and character of the young women and to prepare them for gracious and courteous leadership in the various activities and enterprises that will be open to young women in the future. Miss Elizabeth S. Allen, a lady of rare grace and culture, will have charge of this department. She is a graduate of several of the leading institutions of the United States for work of this kind and has had several years of very successful experience in a number of the best southern colleges.

Public School

Big Stone Gap Public Schools will open for the 1918-19 session at 8:50 o'clock Monday morning, September 2.

In these war times every school, public or private, every university is a recruiting office of the United States Government. For the sake of intelligent support of the government in the conduct of the war, for the sake of intelligent dealing with the mighty social and economic after-war problems there is a greater call now than ever before in the history of our country for a recruiting of the ranks of the intelligent, educated citizenship of our country. Realizing this need, President Wilson has repeatedly sent out the appeal to every corner of our land to keep our schools going at fullest efficiency and to keep in the doors of the schools every boy and every girl who can profit by the education given in the schools. Realizing this need the War Department is establishing military training in the leading colleges and universities of the land and urging the boys and young men to remain in college and prepare themselves to be leaders of the country not only in military lines but in every profession and vocation requiring special training.

In these days of distressing high living expenses and of seductively high wages the pressure upon boys and girls to discontinue their education, to sell their birthright of future efficiency for a mess of pottage of immediate independence is almost irresistible. As a matter of far-seeing self-interest, as a matter of patriotic fervor boys and girls are urged to sacrifice the passing opportunity for immediate earnings in order to educate themselves for a higher success in life and greater powers of patriotic service to their country in the years to come. As a matter of civic pride and social service every adult citizen of Big Stone Gap and community is urged to use every means in his power to see to it that as many as possible of our boys and girls have the opportunity to continue their education, and are persuaded not to throw away this opportunity.

In response to the great demand for trained stenographers the School Board has under advisement a plan for conducting an evening class in shorthand and typewriting, to which both pupils of the third and fourth years in high schools and persons out of school who work during the day would be eligible. Those who are interested in this course should consult with the principal as early as possible, since the establishment of the class depends in part upon the respective number of students.

High school pupils, including pupils promoted from 7B grade last spring should see the principal and arrange their choice of studies before school opens. The principal will be in his office every day from 10 to 12 a. m. and from 3 to 5 p. m.

Six years is the minimum age at which pupils are admitted to the local public schools. Parents wishing to enter their children for the first time should either accompany their children to school on the morning of September 2, or send a written statement of the child's name and the date of his birth. Children who have not reached their sixth birthday prior to September 2 will have an opportunity to enter school at mid-year, so as to get in a half-year's work before September.

The School Board announces the faculty as given below:

Miss Jordan is a graduate of the Fort Worth Kindergarten Training School, Fort Worth, Texas, and has had experience in the rural and city schools of the Southwest. Miss Morgan was education in the State Normal School, Farmville, Va., and

has had successful teaching experience in the public schools of Halifax county, Virginia.

FACULTY

Owen R. Easley, Principal. Mathematics and Science, to be supplied.
Miss Nell Van Gorder, English and Latin.
Miss Cassie L. DuVal, 7B grade and departmental work.
Miss Kathleen Knight, 7A grade and departmental work.
Miss Winifred Mullins, 6A grade and departmental work.
Miss Flora Bruce, 5B grade and departmental work.
Miss Roberta R. Buck, 5A grade and departmental work.
Miss Olga F. Horton, 4th grade.
Mrs. J. H. Vickers, 4th grade.
Miss Nancy L. Dixon, 3rd grade and Domestic Science.
Miss Louise E. Morgan, 3rd grade and departmental work.
Mrs. James B. Marks, 1st and 2nd grades.
Miss Mary Lee Maiden, 1st grade.
L. & N. School, Miss U. Charlotte Jordan.
Prof. J. H. Brice, Principal Colored School.
Assistant in Colored School, Birdie West.

Death of Mrs. D. P. Hyatt.

Mrs. Juliet Eleanor Hyatt died early in the morning of August 22, 1918, in the 76 year of her age, after a lingering illness accompanied by much suffering. She was born at Urbana, Ohio, September 7, 1842, and the greater part of her life was spent at that place.

Mrs. Hyatt was a woman of sterling qualities of mind and heart, which were exhibited throughout her long and useful life. While a young girl she was deprived of her mother by death, and the care of the home and the rearing of her younger brother and sister fell upon her shoulders. She assumed this great responsibility with undaunted courage and devotion, and henceforth her life was dedicated to the interest and need of others.

She made a profession of her faith in the Lord Jesus Christ in her childhood days and united with the Methodist church. She was faithful in her attendance upon the services of the church, and in the performance of all her Christian duties. Her religious experiences was a real one, marked with a firm faith in God as her Father, and in Jesus Christ as her Savior. Her deep spirituality and piety were evident to all.

On March 1, 1914, she was married to Capt. D. P. Hyatt, in New York city, and in the fall of 1907 she accompanied her husband to Big Stone Gap, where she continued to reside until her death.

She is survived by her husband, one brother, Mr. J. H. Mathews, of Big Stone Gap, Va., and two sisters, Mrs. Emma F. Harper, and Miss Harriet A. Mathews, of Brooklyn, New York.

During her residence in Big Stone Gap Mrs. Hyatt had endeared herself to a large circle of friends by her sweet disposition, her quiet manner, and her splendid qualities, all of whom regret her departure from our midst, and extend affectionate sympathy to her sorrowing loved ones.

Brief services were held at Mr. J. H. Mathews' residence at 5 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, conducted by Rev. Chas. W. Dean, assisted by Rev. J. M. Smith. A number of friends and acquaintances being in attendance.

The remains were removed to Urbana, Ohio, Wednesday night accompanied by Capt. Hyatt, Mr. J. H. Mathews and Miss Harriet Mathews. The funeral services were held Saturday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and the interment was made in the family square.